



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BELGIUM.**ANTWERP—Inspection of Emigrants.**

Consul-General Diedrich reported, October 1, to the Department of State:

The Belgian commissioner of emigration gives the following statement relative to inspection of emigrants for the United States:

All travelers coming from cholera-infected districts on passenger and fast trains are examined at the stations on the frontier of Belgium by physicians appointed for this purpose.

All emigrants are brought to Antwerp by special train and information of their expected arrival is sent by telegram to the sanitary service of emigration at the central station of Antwerp. On leaving the train the emigrants are taken in charge by officers of the service and are conducted to a waiting room where they are examined by a physician. The sanitary service is at work without intermission as long as emigrant trains are coming in. Any aliens showing the slightest suspicious symptom of fever, gastric trouble, etc., are isolated and sent to the hospital for contagious diseases and their companions are kept under close observation in their lodging houses which are daily visited by a physician and an officer of the emigration service specially appointed for the purpose. All emigrants from Russia are held in quarantine five days before embarkation.

Rigorous supervision is exercised over emigrants from Italy and Austria-Hungary. The number of Italians leaving Antwerp is very small. During the month of September, 1910, it amounted to only 8, and these did not come directly from Italy, but had been for some time employed in Germany and Luxemburg.

By ministerial proclamation all vessels arriving from Italy at Belgian ports are placed in quarantine at the station of Doel on the river Scheldt, on the border of Belgium and Holland, 15 miles from Antwerp.

BRAZIL.**PARA—Plague, Smallpox, and Yellow Fever.**

Consul Pickering reported, September 20, to the Department of State:

A case of plague occurred September 19 at this port. The patient was isolated. Smallpox and yellow fever continue present. From July 22 to September 20 there were reported 38 cases of smallpox, with 4 deaths.

FRANCE.**MARSEILLE—Cholera.**

Consul-General Gaulin reports, October 5:

The 2 fatal cases of cholera which were reported October 4 occurred in the persons of immigrants, officially stated to be of Syrian origin, who arrived September 27 on the steamship *Bosphore* from Piræus, Greece. The first case was discovered in an emigrant lodging house. The patient was removed to hospital and died September 30. Another case occurred shortly afterwards, the patient dying in hospital October 2. On October 5 a third case was reported in the same group of persons. All the fellow-passengers of the patients and all contacts were removed to the quarantine station on the island of Frioul.